

REMARKS

This is in response to the Office Action dated October 19, 2005. New claims 6-8 have been added. Thus, claims 1-8 are now pending.

Claim 1

Claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over JP '937 to Okada. This Section 103(a) rejection is respectfully traversed for at least the following reasons.

Claim 1 as amended requires “the pixel electrode not overlapping the signal line and the scanning line, and satisfying a relation $X1 > Y1$, where $X1$ is a gap between the pixel electrode and the signal line, and $Y1$ is a gap between the pixel electrode and the scanning line, and wherein $X1 > Y1$ is satisfied on both first and second opposing sides of the pixel electrode which are adjacent to first and second respective signal lines.” For example and without limitation, Fig. 1(b) of the instant application illustrates that $X1 > Y1$ is satisfied on *both* the right and left-hand sides of the pixel electrode 21. Okada fails to disclose or suggest at least this feature.

Okada allegedly discloses an LCD where one edge of the pixel electrode may be spaced further from an adjacent source line than is an opposite edge of the pixel electrode. However, Okada fails to disclose or suggest the invention of claim 1. Instead, Okada teaches the *opposite* of claim 1 because in Fig. 3 of Okada the right side of the pixel electrode is characterized by the relationship $X1 < Y1$ ($X1$ is *less than* $Y1$), which is the opposite of what amended claim 1 requires. Thus, Okada fails to disclose or suggest $X1 > Y1$ being met on both sides of the pixel electrode as called for in amended claim 1.

Moreover, Okada's drawings are not to scale (Okada makes no mention of being to scale). Since Okada's drawings are not to scale, one cannot tell whether $X1 > Y1$ is satisfied at any location in Okada.

Additionally, there is no reason why one of ordinary skill in the art would have modified Okada to meet $X1 > Y1$ at both sides because Okada is concerned solely with distance to signal lines and does not care about distance to gate/scanning lines. There is simply no suggestion or motivation in the cited art for modifying Okada to meet the invention of claim 1.

The rejection of claim 1 should be withdrawn.

Claim 3

Claim 3 also stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over JP '937 to Okada. This Section 103(a) rejection is respectfully traversed for at least the following reasons.

Claim 3 requires, *inter alia*, an "electromagnetic wave detector comprising: an active-matrix substrate; a semiconductor film, disposed on the active-matrix substrate, for generating charge in response to an electromagnetic wave being imaged; and a pixel electrode, disposed on the active-matrix substrate, serving as an electrode for collecting generated charge in the semiconductor film" These underlined portions of claim 3 make clear that claim 3 relates to an "electromagnetic wave detector" that includes a semiconductor film for generating charge in response to an electromagnetic wave being imaged. Okada is entirely unrelated to the invention of claim 3 in at least this respect.

Okada fails to disclose or suggest an electromagnetic wave detector. Okada also fails to disclose or suggest any semiconductor film that generates charge in response to an electromagnetic wave being imaged. Okada also fails to disclose or suggest any electrode that

collects generated charge in the semiconductor film. In direct contrast to claim 3, Okada relates to an LCD – not an electromagnetic wave detector. Moreover, Okada's invention relating to signal line spacing is LCD specific, for LCD purposes, and is not related to image detectors in any way. There is no suggestion in the cited art for using Okada's invention in an electromagnetic wave detector (instead of an LCD). Additionally, as mentioned above, Okada's drawings are not even to scale (the reference makes no mention of being to scale), and one cannot tell whether $X1 > Y1$ is satisfied at any location in Okada.

The rejection of claim 3 should be withdrawn.

Claim 7

Claim 7 requires that “the active matrix substrate is part of an *electromagnetic wave detector that includes a semiconductor film for generating charge in response to an electromagnetic wave being imaged.*” Okada fails to disclose or suggest this feature of claim 7.

Claim 8

Claim 8 requires that “ $X1 > Y1$ is satisfied on both first and second opposing sides of the pixel electrode which are adjacent to first and second respective signal lines.” Again, Okada fails to disclose or suggest this requirement of claim 8.

Conclusion

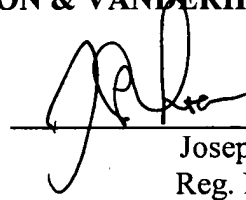
It is respectfully requested that all rejections be withdrawn. All claims are in condition for allowance. If any minor matter remains to be resolved, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned with regard to the same.

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Respectfully submitted,

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By:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Rhoa', is written over a horizontal line.

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